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CLEMATIS



JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, New York



CLEMATIS, GIPSY QUEEN

THE American gardener has been limited in his choice of Clematis for so many years that he will be as delighted as I am to learn that at last he has an ample selection from which to make his choice. He will welcome this booklet as perhaps the first one exclusively devoted to these noble plants put out by an American nursery. Above all, he will be glad to know that he is offered plants on their own roots, that is, plants propagated from cuttings, which are superior to grafted plants.

A very representative collection is offered in this booklet, and happy is the gardener who possesses all of them. There is not one variety that is not worthy of a place in the proudest garden. Some day I hope that the species, *C. macropetala* and *C. alpina*, will be added to this list, but even without them it is a delightful and adequate selection.

J. E. SPINGARN.



JACKMANI
RUBRA

New Beauty with Clematis

“*The clematis, the favour'd flower
Which boasts the name of virgin-bower.*”

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PERHAPS no climbing plant is better known than *Clematis paniculata*, but not one gardener in a hundred has ever seen some of the magnificent hybrid species which have been growing in a New York garden for nearly forty years. New treasures are ever being sought by garden lovers, for it is the novel and the unusual feature that every garden enthusiast strives to acquire. The large-flowering Clematis offers a new field of interest to the enthusiastic amateur. Not only are these flowers striking in color and size, but they have a sturdiness of growth, coupled with a delicacy of form, which makes them objects of rare beauty.

The name Clematis had its origin in Greek and signifies a climbing plant. Its botanical relationship connects it with the anemone and the buttercup, and the Clematis will one day be as familiar as are many of the plants of the ranunculus family. Since practically all of the large-flowering Clematis had their origin in Europe and Asia, they have been difficult to obtain in America. However, as early as 1838, *C. florida* was exhibited at a Massachusetts Horticultural Society meeting. By 1890, Parsons' Nursery, on Long Island, had obtained 73 varieties which were offered to the public. With the turn of the 90's came a revival of interest in naturalistic gardening, and the choice Clematis was somewhat neglected. Preceding the war many varieties were listed, but Ernest Wilson remarked, in 1928, that, for the most part, named varieties of Clematis were difficult to procure. No doubt, Plant Quarantine 37 has retarded the development of interest in Clematis in America. Nevertheless, some 40 desirable varieties of Clematis are now available, and it will be observed that culture and care are very simple.

A partially shaded location is ideal. When planted in full sun, the lower stems and roots should be shaded by small plants, since it is essential to keep the Clematis roots cool and moist. A mulch of peat-moss or spent hops may be used to advantage.



Elsa Späth



Montana undulata



Kermesina



Henryi



Belle of Woking



Tangutica obtusiuscula

Outstanding Hybrids

Since the publication of our first catalog, the Clematis has won an important place in many American gardens. These hybrids, selected for their color-range and form, are true aristocrats of the plant kingdom. As they become better known, they will inevitably replace many of our more common climbing plants.

The three large-flowered hybrids illustrated on page five, Elsa Späth, Henryi, and Belle of Woking, are decidedly unique. Blooms like those of Elsa Späth are enjoyed to best advantage against a light-colored wall or trellis. Henryi and Belle of Woking are well adapted to pot-culture because of their moderate growth-habit.

Montana undulata is a spring-blooming hybrid known for its floriferousness and its vigor.

Kermesina, a medium-flowered type, sends forth its flowers through the midsummer months.

The dainty yellow bells of Tangutica obtusiuscula are followed in autumn by silky seed-pods resembling tassels. Here is a variety for informal planting.

The pastel coloring of Mrs. Cholmondeley is a pleasing contrast to the rich tones of Ville de Paris.

Duchess of Albany, a hybrid of the scarlet Clematis of Texas, has a charm all its own.



Mrs. Cholmondeley



Duchess of Albany



Ville de Paris



VILLE DE LYON

CLEMATIS, VILLE DE LYON, PRODUCES ITS CARMINE-RED BLOOMS ABUNDANTLY

Like many garden plants, *Clematis* thrives best in a rich garden loam of rather light texture. Sand and peat-moss may be added to a heavy soil to loosen it. Then, too, the soil must be well drained. Since *Clematis* is partial to lime, it should be mixed with the soil when planting, and if necessary it may be occasionally added thereafter, working it well into the soil without disturbing the roots (a spadeful to each barrow of soil). Applications of water during dry periods will help to keep the plants in a healthy condition. The addition of well-decomposed cow-manure, or any other animal manure or bonemeal, worked well into the soil, will supply the necessary plant nutrients.

Planting and pruning require no special skill. *Clematis* should be planted with the collar of the plant at least 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil. Prepare a sufficiently large area to accommodate the roots easily and spread them loosely. Then firm the soil around the roots. It is not necessary to cultivate *Clematis*, and, in fact, the roots resent coddling. In pruning, one must remember that those species of *Clematis* which bloom in the spring months, such as *Montana rubens*, *Recta*, *Montana undulata*, etc., should not be pruned until fall, except for the removal of dead wood, which should be cut out in February or March. Varieties which produce bloom on new wood in the summer and fall should not be pruned until they have become well established; then the vines may be cut back to a height of 3 feet to encourage vigorous new growth. However, if height is desired for some special purpose, merely remove the dead wood and thin out the stems to insure strong growth. Experiments have proved that size and quality of blooms are superior when the plants are pruned severely. However, it is well to allow all *Clematis* plants to become well established before doing much in the way of pruning.

While the uncertain winters of the past few years have given gardeners much alarm, it is well to remember that winter-killing can be greatly checked by simply applying a mulch of leaves, straw or peat, or well-rotted manure, in the late fall. The mulch can be made to do double duty since it can be incorporated with the soil in the spring. Amateur gardeners are well aware that a little extra care is worth while for most new plants in the garden, and this is true of *Clematis*. It might be of interest to state that *Clematis* plants have withstood a temperature of 40 degrees



CLEMATIS, NELLIE MOSER, LENDS ITSELF TO PILLAR TREATMENT

below zero without injury when a protective mulch had been used. It is the alternate freezing and thawing during winter months that does harm to plants, hence the reason for using a mulch. In the case of Clematis the injury occurs at the collar of the plant. For regions north of Washington, mulching is especially recommended not only the first winter, but as a cheap insurance every winter.

The large-flowered Clematis are an equally desirable adjunct to the small backyard garden, to the large estate, or to the public park, since they lend themselves to so many different treatments. Trellises, pergolas, arches, wire supports, fences, old stumps, and the like, make desirable supports for these extraordinary flowers. Clematis supported on wires make distinctive tracery on garden walls. Trellises covered with such species as *Lawsoniana*, or *Comtesse de Bouchaud*, and *Mme. Baron-Veillard*, to mention only a few, add color and charm to any veranda and help greatly to connect the house with the garden. Many climbing plants are used for this purpose, and it is always wise to choose plants of distinction and character to create such

harmony. Indeed, the unique beauty of the Clematis makes it especially desirable for this purpose. Architectural features in the garden often seem to assume undue prominence, and there is a need for plant material which will embellish and yet soften such features as pergolas without being coarse. Practically every variety of the large-flowered Clematis can be used to advantage. It may be a definite color that is sought, or a certain feature that is needed to make a vista more complete. Clematis may be combined with climbing roses on fences and arbors, or they may be used on posts or old tree-stumps in the perennial border. Whatever may be the requirement in the way of climbing plants, there is surely some species or variety of Clematis that can be used. Not only is the color-range great (as the reader will observe from the many kinds listed), but the foliage and seed-pods are decidedly unique.

As cut-flowers in the home, many of the Clematis can be used to advantage. They may be put in tall vases or arranged in low bowls. Sometimes sprays can be used for drooping effects, to break the formality of the container.

The large-flowered Clematis hybrids are propagated by grafting, layering, and cuttings, but it is generally conceded by authorities that the most satisfying plants are those grown from cuttings or layering, since there is no danger that the understock will predominate. It has also been observed that grafted stock is more susceptible to disease.

In the descriptions that follow, the reader will observe that the large-flowered Clematis vary in height from 3 to 15 feet or more. Then, too, the color-range is wide, including tones of many colors from wine-red to pure white, with blue and violet hues predominating. Several of the species are yellow, but this color is not found among the large-flowered hybrids. Flower forms are curious, unique, and interesting. Some are saucer-like, suggesting the form of pond-lilies, and others have unusual bell-like flowers. The smaller-flowered species are usually taller growers than the large-flowered hybrids, and more floriferous. Nevertheless, the quality and the distinctive beauty of the large-flowered varieties places them in a class apart. Truly, when the range of color, the exquisite beauty of form, and the simple cultural requirements of the large-flowered Clematis are better known they will be regarded among the choicest gems of twentieth-century horticulture.



CLEMATIS, PRINS HENDRIK



CLEMATIS FLAMMULA, A MEDITERRANEAN SPECIES

A Valuable Book on Clematis

Enthusiasts will find Ernest Markham's volume, "Clematis," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, of great value. Although written from an English point of view, it contains a very significant chapter for American gardeners by J. E. Spingarn, who is America's outstanding authority on this genus.

In addition to a very complete treatise on the culture, care, and use of Clematis, this book contains a list of all the important species and varieties in cultivation. The price of this useful volume is \$2.00; it may be ordered from our office at Fairport, N. Y.

Articles of value on Clematis may be found also in the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," by L. H. Bailey; "The Garden Dictionary," by Norman Taylor; "More Aristocrats of the Garden," by E. H. Wilson, and in the many horticultural periodicals.

Large-flowered Varieties

ASCOTIENSIS. Tapering buds which assume many interesting forms when unfolding their large, azure-blue petals, producing a star-like form, with a circle center of creamy stamens accentuating the distinctive outline of the flower, serve to characterize this unusual hybrid of the Viticella type. It attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and its blooming period extends from July to late September.

BELLE OF WOKING. An English hybrid recently introduced in America, it has double flowers that range from pale bluish mauve to silver-gray. Since the flowers are produced on year-old wood, pruning should consist of removing dead wood only. June and July are months of profuse bloom in the garden, and yet this climber attracts attention for its unusual charm. Eight feet seems to be its limit.

COMTESSE DE BOUCHAUD. Gracefully curved petals that range in tone from satiny rose to rich pink places this variety in a distinct category. Not only are the flowers the nearest approach to clear pink of all the hybrids, but the plant is a strong grower and a profuse bloomer from July to September, and reaches 8 to 10 feet in height.

CRIMSON KING. The name itself suggests the color, which is vinous red with brownish anthers. In size it is truly spectacular, for it often attains a diameter of 6 to 7 inches. Comparatively new, this showy hybrid (6 to 8 feet) holds the distinction of having the best red tone yet produced. The blooming period is from June to September.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. Vigorous sprays of gorgeous pink, trumpet-like flowers on slender but sturdy stems suggest a grace and a delicacy rarely found among climbing plants. The dark brown center of the flower and the white streaks on the outer side of the petals are interesting features. July to September is the blooming period, and this variety is particularly desirable where it can be seen at close range. Of interest to those who are partial to American plants is the fact that this magnificent hybrid had its origin as a hybrid of Texensis—the Scarlet Clematis of Texas.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double, pure white, and not unlike a gardenia, is the description for the flowers of this most desirable plant. White flowers make highlights in the shady garden and help to tone down the brilliant hues in the open border. It is interesting to note that this new introduction blooms on year-old wood, hence pruning should consist of removing only the dead wood in late February or March. The growth-habit of Duchess of Edinburgh suggests its use for pillar treatment.

ELSA SPÄTH. Here is a true bright blue Clematis with a rich dark center which is accentuated by the crown of anthers. Profuse in bloom from July to September, vigorous in growth, and attaining a height of 8 feet, this variety has many desirable qualities which should appeal to lovers of blue flowers. What a feature for a blue garden with Formosa or Regal Lilies in the foreground!

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Flowers of exotic richness, notable for their light violet coloring and marked with a deep purple base, are associated with this hybrid.

GIPSY QUEEN. A hybrid of the well-known Jackmani, Gipsy Queen has velvety violet-purple flowers of a pleasing size. It is typically a summer-blooming variety with all the vigor of its parent, and it should be pruned severely in early spring.

HENRYI. It might well have been called Henryi gigantea for the large white flowers not infrequently measure 8 inches across. Although the growth is vigorous and it climbs to a height of 8 feet, Henryi is outstanding for its quality of bloom rather than its quantity. Here is a hybrid of rare beauty.

HULDINE. One of the newest hybrids from England, Huldine has received recognition from the Royal Horticultural Society. The translucent blooms are pearly white with delicate mauve-pink bars on the reverse side.

JACKMANI. The most popular of all the large-flowering Clematis in America, with large, velvety violet-purple flowers, this variety has long held the popular acclaim which it so richly deserves. Rapid and vigorous in growth, often 10 feet high, it is profuse in bloom throughout the summer and early autumn. Its beauty and perfection can be retained by cutting back plants to 3 feet in order to encourage strong new wood.

JACKMANI ALBA. A worth-while white form.

JACKMANI RUBRA. A bright red variety of Jackmani, it has all the qualities that make the parent form desirable, including vigorous growth and a free-flowering habit.

JACKMANI SUPERBA. Dark violet-purple and larger than Jackmani, it may well be considered a splendid addition to the large-flowered Clematis because of its rich substance.

KERMESINA. To be sure, blue tones always bring forth lavish expressions, but then many of the red shades also cause exclamations. Kermesina is true wine-red with velvety texture which softens to a silky quality toward the center because of the light markings. This plant may be described as one of the medium-flowered type, but its quality entitles it to a place among the larger-flowered hybrids.



CLEMATIS, LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE

[15]

FAIRPORT, NEW YORK



Crimson King



Mme. Baron-Veillard



Crispa



Duchess of Edinburgh



Lawsoniana



Lord Neville

More Outstanding Hybrids

It is difficult to realize that these lavishly colored hybrids are related to the familiar *Clematis paniculata* which is so modest in its display of color. The comparison is not made to disparage the value of this reliable and useful plant, but rather to impress the plant enthusiast with the great accomplishments of modern plant-breeding.

Crimson King and Mme. Edouard André are impressive in their regal coloring which is not widely separated in the spectrum, but each has its distinctive form.

Mme. Baron-Veillard and Lawsoniana rate worthy attention for their soft texture and their delicate blending of tones.

The pastel beauty of Comtesse de Bouchaud sets it apart as a garden subject to be grown where it can be enjoyed at close range.

Duchess of Edinburgh is one of the few double hybrids in the genus. It has been found most adaptable to pot-culture as well as for general garden use.

The coloring of Lord Neville reminds one of the rich dark robes of royalty. This plant needs the support of a white trellis or a light wall to be fully enjoyed.

Clematis crispa and *C. texensis* are two outstanding species with urn-shaped flowers that are unique in form and color. They deserve a place in an informal planting where they may grow with abandon.



Comtesse de Bouchaud



Texensis



Mme. Edouard André

KING EDWARD VII. Crimson bars against a violet background undoubtedly suggested the royal name of this variety. The large and distinctive blossoms are produced on 8 to 10-foot vines during the summer and fall months.

KING OF THE BELGIANS. An early-flowering kind producing its bloom on old wood is this English hybrid. The light mauve flowers have noticeable bars of more intense coloring.

LA FRANCE. An extraordinary variety recently introduced to American gardens, La France is violet-purple with dark anthers.

LADY BETTY BALFOUR. *Clematis viticella*, introduced to England from Spain in the sixteenth century, has given us many delightful hybrids, among them Lady Betty Balfour. In early spring it should be cut back half way if one would enjoy the full value of its velvety purple flowers through the summer months.

LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE. In contrast to Lord Neville, this hybrid wears a mantle of French white adorned with mauve bars. A good grower, flowering freely, it should find a place in many gardens.

LADY NORTHCLIFFE. Of comparatively recent introduction is lovely Lady Northcliffe. The large flowers are deep lavender with bright blue tints in pleasing harmony with the purple base and showy stamens.

LANUGINOSA CANDIDA. A grayish white form of one of the outstanding early-flowering species.

LAWSONIANA. Another blue *Clematis*, but this one is flushed with mauve and is most attractive. Large flowers with overlapping petals, a long blooming season (June to September), and a strong, rich growth make it a striking feature in the landscape.

LORD NEVILLE. With petals rich in texture, like plum-colored velvet, Lord Neville will add a note of luxury and atmosphere to any garden. Where average height and long blooming season are desired, together with flowers unusual in outline and exquisite in color, this extraordinary plant will meet the requirements.

MME. BARON-VEILLARD. If pastel tones are desired, the warm lilac-rose flowers of this French introduction will undoubtedly meet with approval. As the days get cooler, the color of the blooms becomes more intense, and its growth is checked only by frost. Then, too, it is tall growing (10 to 12 feet), sturdy of growth, and very profuse in bloom. The flowers are moderate in size, borne in generous clusters, and of unusually delicate beauty. From all accounts, Mme. Baron-Veillard is destined to become very popular.



CLEMATIS
WILLIAM KENNETT

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. Another red Clematis, but this one has a purplish cast, the flowers are smaller, and the petals are more rounded than those of Jackmani rubra and Crimson King. Perhaps more modest in its rapidity of growth (7 feet), it excels, however, in a profusion of bloom. A cluster of these flowers suggests the richness and texture of an old Persian rug.

MR. G. J. PATIJN. A recent hybrid which is unique for its double flowers, this variety is the only double form that approaches the universally popular *Clematis Jackmani* in color. The large, double, pale blue flowers are at their best in midsummer. Mr. G. J. Patijn offers possibilities for pot-culture.

MRS. CHOLMONDELEY. Wisteria-blue is featured by this lady with the long name, and the color, we think, is far more remarkable than the designated name. Rare delicacy of color and large, open flowers, borne in profusion, are desirable qualities for summer-flowering vines, and it is extraordinary to find such an unusual tone of blue in this group of plants.

NELLIE MOSER. Among the many excellent hybrids of *Clematis lanuginosa*, the so-called "Woolly-leaved Clematis," is Nellie Moser. Red bars accentuate the pale mauve and white petals. Truly an unusual flower, profuse in its bloom and vigorous in its growth (10 to 12 feet), this variety will bring new interest to the summer garden.

PRINS HENDRIK (PRINCE HENDRICK). There is something indescribably beautiful about blue flowers. Prins Hendrik is azure-blue, with ruffled petals often 7 inches or more in diameter. Indeed, the flowers suggest the beauty of rare orchids. It is desirable for conservatory treatment as well as for outdoor use, and in either case, the flowers last well when cut. Since it reaches a height of about 7 feet, it can be cared for easily in a conservatory and can be trained for a desired effect.

RAMONA. Probably so named because it suggested something of the beauty of the Indian maiden, this lavender-blue Clematis is accentuated by a disk of darker anthers. Short, pointed buds, rounded petals which make a full flower, and vigorous growth are the distinguishing marks of this exceptional variety which is a fine bloomer during the summer months.

THE PRESIDENT. White trellises embellished with the reddish plum-violet blossoms of The President will give to the summer garden that richness which the dark-flowered climbing roses provide in June. It has proved to be a thrifty variety, producing its blooms freely the entire length of its 10-foot vines. This plant will appeal to the discriminating gardener.



CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS

[21]

FAIRPORT, NEW YORK

VILLE DE LYON. This Clematis produces an abundance of carmine-red flowers which are all the more striking because of the darker tones in the center of each blossom. From July until September it clambers to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

VILLE DE PARIS. While tones of blue predominate among the Clematis hybrids, red holds an important place with its quality of richness and distinction. Soft blue flowers with red on each petal suggest a gay note, especially when they are set against an ever-expanding background of green. July to September comprises the blooming season and 8 feet seems to be its maximum height.

W. E. GLADSTONE. A large lilac-colored bloom with a light center.

WILLIAM KENNETT. The coolness of deep lavender is a welcome adjunct to any garden, and it is all the more effective when the flowers are unusual in character. In addition to having a long blooming period (June to September), William Kennett is a sturdy grower, and produces flowers of exceptional size.

Small-flowered Clematis

CRISPA. Also known as Marsh or Curly Clematis, it is characterized by graceful foliage and dainty bell or urn-shaped flowers. The color of this species, which is indigenous to the South, has been described as steel-blue, and it has proved hardy in northern New York. While its native habitat is that of a swamp, it thrives well in ordinary loam that has been well limed. These curious, bell-like flowers are in evidence from July to September and the plant can be expected to climb 8 feet on a trellis, or better still, scramble over some early-blooming shrub.

FLAMMULA. Sprays of creamy fragrance from the Mediterranean, produced in September, make this plant a desirable garden subject for fall color in gardens south of Long Island. Unfortunately, this species is not hardy north of that area. It is well represented, however, by the very popular *Paniculata* which needs neither description nor comment.

JOUINIANA, SPINGARN VARIETY. J. E. Spingarn, our great Clematis authority, has developed a vigorous strain of *Clematis Jouiniana* which can be used to great advantage for covering fences, tree stumps, or arbors. Fragrant pale lavender flowers in long racemes characterize this late variety which blooms from August until frost calls a halt to all growth.

MONTANA. Known as the Great Indian Clematis, this species from the Himalaya Mountains is a plant of remarkable vigor. The whitish flowers, with showy yellow stamens, change to pink with age.



CLEMATIS, THE PRESIDENT

[23]



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

MONTANA RUBENS. "China, the mother of gardens," gave us this early-blooming variety with its rosy red flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, which change to a deep, clear pink as they expand. Here is a plant, too, for the garden in late May and June. It will enhance the beauty of any window, and seems particularly adapted for growing on walls, since it grows 10 to 15 feet tall. Since it blooms on year-old wood, pruning should consist of the removal of dead wood only.

MONTANA UNDULATA. Similar to Montana rubens in its general characteristics, this variety is distinguished by its soft mauve-pink flowers. A setting of stone, preferably a wall or a terrace, will do much to bring out the beauty of this Asiatic treasure.

PANICULATA. Familiar and desirable, this plant, with its panicles of fragrant white flowers, needs no descriptive comment except to emphasize the fact that it has many uses and is very reliable.

RECTA. A shrubby Clematis for the herbaceous border, producing white flowers in June and again in September. This species is decidedly short of stature—2 to 3 feet.

TROUTBECKIANA. A "find" in the garden of J. E. Spingarn, the origin of this plant is uncertain. The dainty flowers are lavender showing pale green coloring within each bloom.



CLEMATIS
RAMONA



CLEMATIS JOUINIANA, SPINGARN VARIETY

TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA. Yellow bells on stately stems, or modest Chinese lanterns—describe them as you will, these flowers are golden yellow, dainty, and unusual. In late June come the first flowers, and the blooming carries through until September. Clambering over a rock, Tangutica obtusiuscula, the best of the yellow Clematis, seems to grow well.

TEXENSIS. Texas may well be proud of this species which has its natural habitat in that great state. Indeed, the curious urn-shaped flowers of reddish rose, softened on the inner side with buff and pinkish buff tones, make this plant, often listed Coccinea, unique. The long-haired seed-clusters are truly fascinating. Plant this species near a fence, or let it ramble over a stone wall, and it will soon take on a character all its own. It is well to know that this plant is herbaceous in our climate, and sends up entirely new growth each year.

VIRGINIANA. Commonly known as Virgin's-Bower, this native species is a rampant grower and is often found along shady roadsides. It is ideal for the wild garden where naturalistic effects are desired. A profusion of white flowers in August and September, followed by curiously beautiful seed-pods, makes this species an interesting feature for big-scale planting.



CLEMATIS JACKMANI, BLOOMING ABUNDANTLY

Clematis for Pot-Culture

The cultural directions given for forcing Clematis are also applicable to plants grown outside in pots. The pots may be plunged in coal-ashes or set in a coldframe until foliage has developed. In fact, most gardeners usually grow their potted plants in such an area until they are ready to flower. Applications of liquid manure at periodic intervals will help materially.

It should be remembered that potted plants require watering frequently when they are set on terraces or porches. Then, too, Clematis require sunlight to produce well-developed flowers, and one cannot expect to obtain satisfactory flowering plants in heavy shade.

Forcing Clematis for flower shows or for house decoration offers little or no difficulty. Six-inch pots are both convenient and large enough to hold an average-size plant.

Use potting soil composed of three parts of gritty loam, one part leaf-mold, and a small amount of lime or lime rubble. This mixture should be put through a coarse sieve. Provide ample drainage of broken crock in each pot. Moderately firm potting suits the plants best.

The temperature and moisture requirements for Clematis are similar to those of other potted plants grown in greenhouses. A temperature varying from 65 to 72 degrees is satisfactory. Water the plants thoroughly after potting and thereafter treat them like other potted plants.

If one would have well-formed specimens, supports should be provided as soon as the potting is done. It may be a bamboo cane, or a piece of strong wire, or a simple wooden trellis. The potted specimen of Clematis illustrated on page 31 has been trained on a globular wire form. If these forms are used, string may be interwoven for additional support.

Usually Clematis grown in a greenhouse produces ample foliage and comes into bloom about eight to ten weeks after planting. The blooming-date depends on the temperature of the greenhouse. Plants grown in a temperature of 65 degrees are more satisfactory than those forced at a higher temperature.

Among the best varieties for general pot-culture and forcing are: Mme. Edouard André, Lawsoniana, Crimson King, Prins Hendrik, Mrs. Cholmondeley, Duchess of Edinburgh, Comtesse de Bouchaud, Elsa Späth, Lord Neville.

Ornamental Vines

2-year, No. 1 Field-grown Plants

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper. This vine, more correctly known as Parthenocissus, is one of our most vigorous native climbers. While it adapts itself readily to trellises and arbors, it is often found clambering over stone walls. Each autumn season its foliage is clothed in shades of gold and scarlet.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI. Engelmann's Ivy. Smaller leaves of leathery texture, as well as a denser growth-habit, characterize this improved variety.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI. Boston Ivy. Almost too well known to need description, this vigorous climber seems to thrive even under smoky city conditions, making a rich mass of dark green foliage. Its ability to cling to almost any surface and its rich autumn color are among its desirable qualities.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. Dutchman's Pipe. The curious brownish pipe-shaped flowers are a delight to children and the large heart-shaped leaves make a dense screen. Few vines are better adapted to porches or pergolas.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. Trumpet Vine. Luxuriant foliage and brilliant clusters of orange-scarlet flowers make this American vine a worthy adjunct to any garden. It may be trained on old tree stumps or on trellises, or it may even be allowed to grow wild.

CELASTRUS ORBICULATUS. Oriental Bittersweet. This Asiatic form of Bittersweet is known for its dense foliage and its abundant fruits.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. American Bittersweet. Here is a vigorous climbing plant that will grow readily in partial shade. To prevent it from becoming too rampant, it should be pruned frequently. The familiar autumn fruits are always useful for indoor decoration.

HEDERA HELIX. Large-leaf English Ivy. Few plants are richer in texture or of more enduring beauty than the English Ivy. It may be used effectively on brick or stone walls or treated as a ground-cover.

HEDERA HELIX. Small-leaf English Ivy. Of more delicate form, this variety is best enjoyed when its graceful branches make tracery on brick or stone walls. As a ground-cover in shady places it is equally valuable.

LONICERA HECKROTTI. Everblooming Honeysuckle. A superb ground-cover with glaucous foliage and delightful two-tone blossoms which are warm purple outside and bright yellow inside. As its common name suggests, it blooms freely through the summer and may be grown on trellises where a climber of moderate height is desired.

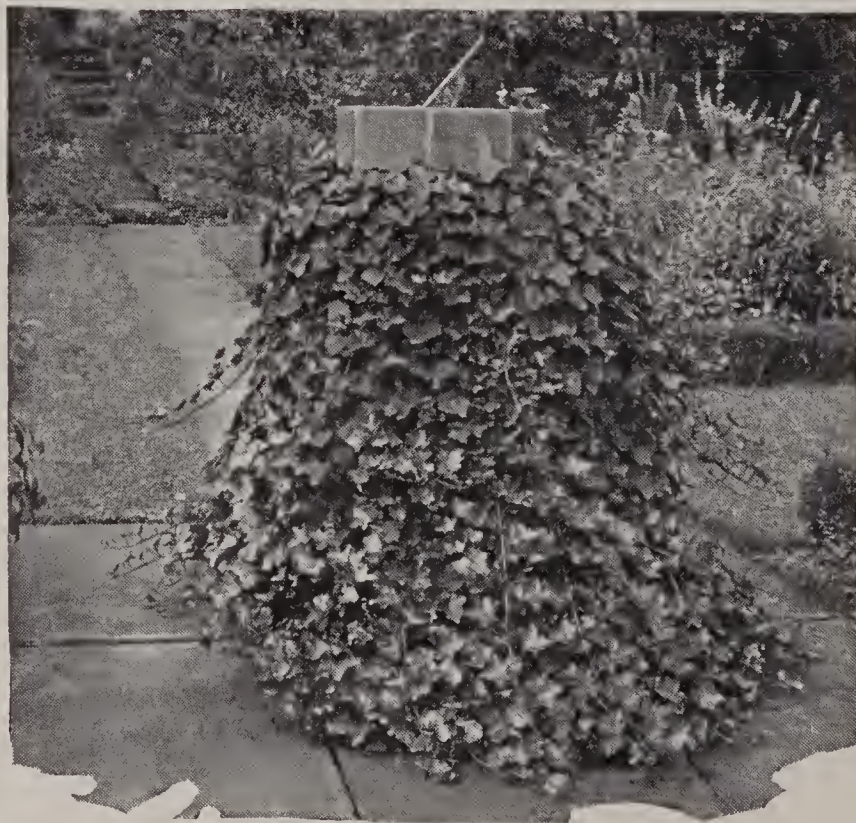
LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Delightfully fragrant, free flowering, and vigorous growing, this vine is commonly used where dense screening effects are needed or as a ground-cover. The almost evergreen character of the foliage gives this familiar plant added distinction.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Although this species has no distinctive fragrance, it is notable for its clusters of tubular scarlet blossoms and its brilliant red fruits.

LONICERA TELLMANNIANA. Golden Giant Honeysuckle. This desirable hybrid with its rich yellow blooms, shaded bronzy red, is free flowering and vigorous in its growth.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI. Silver Lace Vine. For immediate screening effects the Silver Lace Vine is invaluable. It is a rampant grower and blooms over a long period. Plant it on a cedar post or a trellis for accent effects.

WISTERIA, PURPLE. Grafted plants are offered since they mature and bloom sooner than do plants raised from seed. A well-placed specimen of Wisteria is a permanent investment in any garden, since it increases in beauty with the years.



HEDERA HELIX ON SUNDIAL

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, N. Y.

Please do not write here

Date.....

Your Name.....
Very Plain

Street No.....

City and State.....Forwarded by.....
Mail, Express, or Freight

Amount Enclosed Cash, \$.....Money Order, \$.....Draft or Check, \$.....
State how much money you enclose

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	Dollars	Cents
	2-year plants, grown on own roots, prepaid (East of the Miss.) by express or parcel post at proper planting time		
	Ascotiensis.....	\$1	25
	Belle of Woking.....	1	50
	Comtesse de Bouchaud.....	1	25
	Crimson King.....	2	00
	Duchess of Albany.....	1	25
	Duchess of Edinburgh.....	1	00
	Elsa Spath.....	1	25
	Empress of India.....	2	00
	Gipsy Queen.....	1	50
	Henryi.....	1	00
	Huldine.....	2	00
	Jackmani.....	1	00
	Jackmani alba.....	2	00
	Jackmani rubra.....	2	00
	Jackmani superba.....	2	50
	Kermesina.....	1	00
	King Edward VII.....	1	50
	King of the Belgians.....	2	00
	La France.....	2	00
	Lady Betty Balfour.....	1	50
	Lady Caroline Neville.....	1	50
	Lady Northcliffe.....	1	50
	Lanuginosa candida.....	1	50
	Lawsoniana.....	1	25
	Lord Neville.....	1	25
	Mme. Baron-Veillard.....	1	00
	Mme. Edouard Andre.....	1	00
	Mr. G. J. Patijn.....	2	50
	Mrs. Cholmondeley.....	1	25
	Nelly Moser.....	1	50
	Prins Hendrik.....	1	50
	Ramona.....	1	00
	The President.....	1	50
	Ville de Lyon.....	1	00
	Ville de Paris.....	1	00
	W. E. Gladstone.....	2	00
	William Kennett.....	1	25
	Crispa.....		85
	Flammula.....		50
	Jouiniana, Spingarn Variety.....	1	50
	Montana.....	1	00
	Montana rubens.....		85
	Montana undulata.....		85
	Paniculata.....		50
	Recta.....		50
	Tangutica obtusiuscula.....		85
	Texensis.....		85
	Troutbeckiana.....	2	00
	Virginiana.....		50
	Markham's Book, "Clematis".....	2	00

In making your order, please give the price, to avoid delays and errors.

POSTPAID EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, N. Y.

Please do not write here

Date.....

Your Name.....

Very Plain

Street No.

City and State.....Forwarded by.....

Mail, Express, or Freight

Amount Enclosed Cash, \$.....Money Order, \$.....Draft or Check, \$.....

State how much money you enclose

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	Dollars	Cents
	Two-year plants, postpaid to your city if included with Order for Clematis		
	ORNAMENTAL VINES		
	Ampelopsis quinquefolia	\$0	35
	Ampelopsis quinquefolia Engelmanni		35
	Ampelopsis Veitchi		50
	Aristolochia Sipho	1	00
	Bignonia radicans		35
	Celastrus orbiculatus		35
	Celastrus scandens		35
	Hedera Helix. (Large-leaf.)		25
	Hedera Helix. (Small-leaf.)		25
	Lonicera Heckrotti		75
	Lonicera japonica Halliana		25
	Lonicera sempervirens		35
	Lonicera Tellmanniana		75
	Polygonum Auberti		50
	Wisteria, Purple		50

In making your order, please give the price, to avoid delays and errors.

It is important to remind our garden-minded friends that all of our plants are grown in sterilized soil to eliminate the damage done by nematodes or eelworms. By taking this precaution it is possible to ship all plants free of disease.

Each plant is carefully packed for shipping as indicated in the illustration opposite, and complete planting directions are sent with each order.

Prices cover strong two-year plants, grown on their own roots. Postage or express prepaid by us. Shipments will be made at proper planting time in your locality.



CLEMATIS ADAPTED TO POT-CULTURE
See page 28



Huldine



JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, New York